



ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1860.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY, as circumstances now show, is not likely to have its organization confined to action at a Presidential Election—and its ends and aims limited to ordinary electioneering purposes. It is more than probable, that the political events which have already happened, and which may transpire within the next three months, may divide the country again into two great parties. Taking this view of the matter, the New Orleans Bulletin says:—"The one will be a party of agitators, a party opposed to the Union and the Constitution, opposed to the enforcement of the laws, and the other will be in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. The citizens of the country generally will range themselves under the banner of one or the other of those parties, irrespective of their former party relations, and irrespective of their geographical position. There may be exceptions, but they will be, we think, few and unimportant. There will then be the Constitutional Union Party and the Unconstitutional Disunion Party. The latter will rally under different flags, and have different war cries, but they will be substantially the same party. Let the Constitutional Unionists, whatever be their party relations to-day, remember this, and be prepared to gather closer together for the salvation of the country, for the protection of their own firesides and liberties, and the mutual good of all. The Constitutional Union Party was foretold by Clay and Webster. It has arisen just when it was necessary, and must be a permanent organization. The welfare of the country demands it."

JUDGE R. H. FIELD, of Colchester, in his letter on the subject of Disunion, referred to in Saturday's Gazette, says:—

"If Eastern Virginia were to take that ground, the whole Western part of the State, to a man, would be leaving us. But, in truth, nine-tenths of Eastern Virginia are opposed to it."

He, also, says:—

"These Southern Disunionists want a Southern Confederacy, mainly to open the Slave Trade, and thereby become enabled to purchase African slaves at one hundred and fifty dollars, to cultivate their cotton lands. The price of negroes here will fall at least one hundred per cent. from the serious apprehension of such a result. The price of land will come down in the same proportion, and all persons who are much in debt, will be broken up entirely and ruined. If their debts amount to one-half of their property is now worth, and would sell for, then utter ruin would be inevitable. Meetings should be held all over the State, and public sentiment should be proclaimed, and these open-mouthed Disunionists should be silenced. Their cannon should be spiked at once."

While on this subject, and in reference to the opinion and action of Virginia, in the premises, "A Virginia Democrat," writing from Staunton, in a letter to the National Intelligencer, says:—

"It is evident to my mind, from what I have seen and heard through Western Virginia, that if John Letcher and the Richmond junta attempt to drag Virginia into secession, and a defense of South Carolina, before it is finished, if Eastern Virginia goes, Western Virginia will not; and if Eastern Virginia alone goes, no weight will go with her. Virginia contributed more than any of the States to the formation of the Government, and she will do more than any to preserve it, until it becomes an instrument of wrong—which she never anticipates. The seceder is egregiously mistaken in supposing a majority of the people of Virginia will vote for sustaining South Carolina. Put it to the vote, and the people of Virginia will, by a majority of 50,000, go for sustaining the General Government, and Lincoln and his Administration, until some act has been committed which is an invasion of their rights."

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, speaking of the result of the recent election for State Senator, in the Westmoreland District, in this State, says:—"John Critcher, esq., the Union candidate, has been elected over his competitor by a majority of over 500 in the district where the most moderate calculating Democrats claimed for themselves a majority of 125. This overwhelming defeat is a subject of surprise to both parties. The district has heretofore been regarded as decidedly Democratic, and this opinion was so generally entertained, that the Union men were far from being sanguine of success. The result of this election is regarded, I believe, on all sides, as a solemn and deliberate expression of public sentiment on the question of disunion, and is obviously significant of the direction in which the vote of the State will be cast in the Presidential election. Mr. Claybrook, the Democratic candidate, was suspected of being favorable to a dissolution of the Union in case of Lincoln's election, and many Democrats entertaining the contrary opinion, supported the Union candidate on this issue alone, while many others, with a degree of conscientiousness and prudence which deserve the highest praise, refused to vote at all."

The leading Breckinridge organ in Alabama, and the special organ of Yancey, the Montgomery Advertiser, warmly favors Disunion in the event of Lincoln's election, and then what? Why, it next gravely proposes that the South shall—after Disunionism is effected—"place herself under the protection of England!" In reply to which, our Bell contemporary, the Montgomery Post, well says the first of these propositions would be had enough, but—shade of Washington, has the South got down so low as to implore the protection of Great Britain, to free ourselves from those tyrannical power our fathers sought for seven long years, and poured out their blood like water! Great Britain, the most monstrous Abolitionist now on the face of the globe; one of whose leading statesmen recently insulted our ambassador, before the representatives of the world, because he represented in part a slave country; and whose Queen has recently conferred the honor of Knighthood upon a free negro! Under the protection of Great Britain!

The Rockingham Register, referring to the proposition made by the Richmond Enquirer, that the Douglas men should leave the names of Douglas and Johnson at the head of their tickets, but vote for the Breckinridge electors, by way of compliment to Mr. Douglas, and actual aid to Mr. Breckinridge, says, that it looks very much like the one complained of by the Indian—"you no say turkey to me once." And the Fredericksburg Herald commenting on the same "walk into my parlor" idea, says: "After being charged with taking the short cut to Black Republicanism, the Douglas men are quietly invited to make the ignoble admission that what the Breckies charged was true, and that, obedient to the behests of the 'Enquirer,' they back out, and will vote for the men who are to cast the electoral vote of the State for John C. Breckinridge!"

The speech of Mr. B. H. Shackelford, the Union elector for this District, in the discussion which took place on Thursday night last, is acknowledged to have been an able and spirited effort—deserving of the applause which it received. His rejoinder to the speeches of Mr. Brent and Gen. Hunt, was, also very happy, and effective. The friends of Bell and Everett were much pleased with his vindication of their candidates from the assaults of their opponents, and with the vigor with which he gave his blows upon Secessionism and Disunionism. Mr. Shackelford has performed his duty in the present canvass, as he always does, with zeal and ability. In so saying, we would not detract, as he would not, from the talents of his opponents who meet him in discussion.

The editor of the Clarke Journal says, that the U. S. District Attorney, for the Western District of Virginia, concurs with him in the opinion that the Census law is unconstitutional—and so does the U. S. Marshal of the District. Judge Breckenbrough is to give his opinion on the case made, to test the law, at the next term of the U. S. District Court.

A letter from Charleston, S. C., dated October 18th, says:—"The fire companies are drilling every night, and making other preparations for the coming disunion. South Carolina will secede if Lincoln is elected." All accounts go to show that the most determined efforts are making to induce South Carolina to lead off in the effort to dissolve the Union and break up the government.

The Smithsonian Institute is preparing, by order of Congress, a most interesting report on agricultural meteorology, which will be a welcome boon to our farmers. Besides meteorological statistics, collected during the last ten years at nearly 400 stations, it will contain the arrival and departure of birds, fishes, and migratory animals, and also the time of planting and harvesting of crops, etc., at different parts of the United States.

Franklin County, Vt., supplies the world with more cheese than any other county in New England. Indeed, they send a good deal of that savory article to old England, where—to accommodate John Bull's prejudice against anything American—he is allowed to buy and eat these Yankee cheeses under the name of "Stilton" and "Cheshire."

Mr. Everett, in a telegraphic despatch to a gentleman in Georgia, denies the charge, on inference, made against him, of favoring negro equality with white people, because of the public school system in Boston &c.—Will the Southern people never cease to be humbugged by those who are attempting to break down their best friends at the North?

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, having been nominated for the U. S. Senate by a writer in the Charleston Mercury, writes to that paper that if Lincoln is elected, he would not serve as a U. S. Senator from South Carolina, as he could not "properly represent a State that submitted to Black Republican rule."

Mr. Robert E. Scott's speech, delivered in this place last week, receives commendation among conservative men, wherever it is read, and is largely quoted from in the conservative papers of the country.

Tim Rives is in the Tenth Legion, animating the Douglas Democrats there—and pouring heavy broadsides into the ranks of the Breckinridge party.

The Baltimore American says, that if the friends of Bell and Everett do their duty in Maryland, the vote of the State is certain for the Union candidates.

A heavy fog in the harbor of New York, last Friday, impeded navigation very much, and several slight accidents occurred from the collision of vessels and ferry boats.

A PECULIAR CASE is now being tried by the Supreme Court, in session at Norwich, Conn., involving the question, "What constitutes a citizen?" The estate of R. Ingersoll Stoddard, a quadruple, or person of quarter African blood, was levied on by the proper officers and sold in payment of town taxes. Action is brought to recover the amount collected, under the levy, upon the ground that the property was exempt from the taxation by the provision of the statute, which exempts the property of "persons of color." The question raised by counsel, and reserved by the court below for the advice of the Supreme Court, is, whether persons of one-fourth African blood come within the meaning of the statute, as "persons of color." The Bulletin says that the question is one of considerable interest, as, if it is decided that the levy was proper, and the estate subject to taxation, it makes all persons of one quarter African blood "citizens" under the constitution, so that they may be admitted to all the privileges of an elector. The decision will be either that they are "persons of color," and as such, exempt from taxation, or "white" citizens, and as such entitled to the elective franchise.

NEW FIBULE METAL.—Dr. B. Wood, of Nashville, Tenn., has discovered a valuable alloy which fuses at 150° F., a much lower temperature than the fusing point of any metal previously known. It is especially adapted for light casting, and is composed of 1 to 2 parts of cadmium, 7 to 8 parts of bismuth, 2 parts of tin, and 4 parts of lead. By the addition of the mercury, the fusing point may be lowered to almost any extent, without impairing the tenacity of the metal. Cadmium is well known to possess the property of promoting the fusibility of several metals, as copper, tin, lead, and bismuth, though on silver, antimony, and mercury, it has no such effect. These, and other properties possessed by cadmium, will probably render it as valuable in some of the useful arts as it is interesting to the scientific enquirer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very eye and body of the times."

Col. Fauntleroy had hardly garrisoned his military station in New Mexico, when it became his duty to report a most interesting Indian fight. On the 30th September, while quietly attending to the orders of his States, a sentinel guard of thirty United States troops were notified by one of their number of the proximity of a band of marauding Indians. A herd of mules and oxen were grazing between the soldiers' guard point and the camp. The Redskins plunged vigorously into the fray, and made extraordinary efforts to capture the herd, which failed, seven mounted men having gallantly repulsed them. They tried again, however, and succeeded in seizing the prey, which was soon recovered by the soldiers. Three times in succession did the determined marauders obtain their coveted booty and lose it. They were finally routed, but, owing to the supposed fact that there were fastened to the saddles, no dead bodies remained on the ground. Five of the seven brave troops were wounded. A gallant sergeant, who ought to get a commission, commanded the United States forces.

RALPH FAIRBANKS, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, who has been on a visit to Boston, has returned to his home in Acton, Me. He has published a letter, giving an account of his homeward journey, from which it appears he was received by enthusiastic crowds at all the towns along the route, and liberal contributions of money were spontaneously made to support him in his old age. From his letter we quote the following:—"Though I am in my 105th year, I am not past all usefulness. I split my own kindling wood, and build my own fires. I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one in bed at night. I never sleep or lay down in the daytime, but rise at five and retire at seven—and this I continue summer and winter. I have always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spirituous liquors, or even cider. I was never sick in my life so as to require the attendance of a physician."

Frank Olmstead, a conductor on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, stepped from the train near Memphis, a few evenings ago, and was instantly seized by five men. The engineer, knowing nothing of it, started the train soon after, leaving Mr. O. in custody of the men, who knocked him down, tied him, forced him into the woods, lashed him to a tree, and besmeared him with tar. The train then started, and he was left in the woods. Fortunately he was discovered by parties out hunting and released. No cause for the outrage is assigned.

A widow, named Hatfield, residing in a lonely house a few miles from Bloomfield, Indiana, was awakened a few weeks ago by persons trying to open her doors and raise her windows, and plainly heard them conversing with one another. Seizing a gun, she fired from the window, and there was an instant scurrying, and all was still. The next morning the body of a deaf and dumb man, resident near by, was found a short distance from the house, with a bullet lodged in his body.

The Postoffice Department has entered into a contract with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, Edw. M. Greenaway, of New York, president, for the weekly conveyance of the mails between the two cities of New York and Norfolk, commencing on Saturday, 27th inst. As the steamers ply on Sunday, that part of Virginia and several counties in North Carolina will receive mail matter in advance of the land service.

In Brooklyn the average rate of taxation on the city and county at large, for the present year, it is now ascertained, will be a little over one dollar and ninety cents on the \$100. On some of the wards the rate will be over two per cent. This is an increase of something like seventy cents on the \$100.—Last year the rate was \$1.20. In New York the rate is \$1.75, which is considerably less than it was last year.

The schooner Cora, belonging to Clement C. Spalding, of Leonardtown, Md., was driven ashore above Cove Point, in Calvert county, during the gale of the 19th inst., on her return from Baltimore. All the crew were saved, and it is hoped that the schooner herself has not been materially injured.

The trial of the two Hitchings, father and son, came off, on the 19th inst., at Bennettsville, before a Committee of seventy persons selected from the several best Companies in the District. They were acquitted by a vote of eleven for hanging and fifty-nine against it.

A letter from the north of Ireland, dated the 4th inst., states that there will be a great scarcity of food for the people. Potatoes are scarce and the price is rising daily, while oats, which rank next to potatoes as an article of food, sell for \$4.50 per barrel.

The potato crop of Iowa for the year 1860 is truly astonishing. The yield in some instances, it is stated, comes up to 400 and 500 bushels to the acre, and the general average is not much less than 200. The quality of the potatoes is better than usual.

The Fall river steamboat train from New York, ran off the track on the 26th in consequence of a broken rail. Two ladies from Portland had each an arm broken and several other passengers were injured, but none fatally.

One of the most horrible cases of suicide ever heard of in the calendar of self destruction, was enacted in East Flamboro', on Saturday last, when James Black, inn-keeper, of New Berwick, burned himself to death by sitting on a burning pile of sticks.

Mrs. Gov. Morgan, of New York, is the recipient of a beautiful diamond necklace, a present from the Prince of Wales. It was sent from Boston by express.

The Fair and Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, will begin on Tuesday next, and continue until the following Friday afternoon.

The schooner Foaming Billow, of Belfast, Maine, was wrecked recently near Prince Edward's Island, and all hands, thirteen in number, were lost.

At Patterson, N. J., Oct. 25, Gov. Shrewsbury, the geographer, expired after a week's sickness of inflammation of the lungs.

RAVENS, IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Roman chariot race over the Pioneer Course was a curious attraction, and drew crowds. The drivers were Misses Hortense Stevenson and Annette Baker, who drove three heats around the course at full gallop. They were dressed in Roman tunics, with not a superfluous drop of drapery, while the trappings of the horses (double teams) were in imitation of antique regalia, such as is seen in the antique paintings. The first heat was made in 2 minutes 10 seconds; the second in 2 minutes 25 seconds; the third in 2 minutes and 34 seconds—the two competitors coming in very nearly side by side, but Miss Stevenson taking the prize, which was a diamond cross from Tugger's jewelry store. The crowd cheered tremendously, but the high and low, there was an exciting time generally. The driving was remarkable for its daring and rapidity.

POLITICAL.

In a recent speech delivered before the Union Club, in Leesburg, Major H. W. Thomas, of Fairfax, referring to the threatened secession of some of the Southern States from the Union, in the event of Lincoln's election, said, "we are told by the Breckinridge men, that the Federal Government would resort to force, to compel them to submission, and that the appeal was constantly made by the Breckinridge orators, to the sympathies of the people of Virginia, whether they would permit federal troops to march through their territory against their brethren of the South. Mr. Thomas said there would be no necessity for any force; that the Union could be and would be preserved without the necessity of a resort to arms. That South Carolina, in 1851, after the passage of the Compromise resolutions, considered that the period for her withdrawal from the Union had arrived, and through her Convention had already made preparations for her secession—had they determined in the event of her secession, to try out her plan, to stand her ground, outside of her ports of entry, and compel the payment of the revenues from the trade entering those ports, and that as this was the only action by the Government that South Carolina could regard as adverse, she might if she chose, renounce all the benefits she receives by disposing with the Federal Courts, and all mail facilities, and that for all practical purposes, the State would remain in the Union."

So said Mr. T. the idea that this Government will be compelled to resort to force, in order to preserve the Union, however much the disunionists may desire to strengthen their cause by creating such an impression, the result will prove that it can be preserved by peaceful means. Mr. T. further said there could only arise the necessity for the use of force when the disunionist State should arm her citizens and attempt to resist the execution of the laws by levying war upon the Government, and when they did this, the necessity would arise for the Federal authorities to take such steps as to prevent the overthrow of the Government."

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN LEESBURG.—The Central Union Club at Leesburg, was addressed at the Court House, on Wednesday evening last, by Charles B. Ball, esq., in a clear and eloquent speech, in which the causes of the impending dangers to the country were sketched in a clear, forcible, and convincing manner, and closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the Union.

John Janney, esq., will address the Central Union Club in Leesburg, Friday night next.

On Saturday, the 24th of November, Messrs. John A. Carter, C. B. Ball and Capt. C. B. Telbs, will address the citizens of the Leesburg precinct. There will be a large turn out on the occasion.

Matthew Harrison and J. Edwin Young, esqrs., addressed the citizens of Loudoun, at Red Hill, on Saturday the 24th.

J. Edwin Young, esq., has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of Guilford, on Tuesday, tomorrow, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Leesburg, Washington.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow, in his Bell and Everett Whig paper in Tennessee, says:—"Should Lincoln be elected—which may God in his mercy prevent!—and should he favor unfriendly legislation towards any one section of the country, or meddle with the institution of slavery—which I would regard as a violation of the Constitution, I shall advocate waiting to see if Congress will sustain him in that. If Congress shall sustain him in such course, and violation of the Constitution, I shall advocate an appeal to the Supreme Court, and if that tribunal, our last resort for justice, sustain Lincoln and his party, I shall consider that the time for Revolution has come—that the sixteen Southern States should go into it—and I will go with them, and fight the enemy to the death."

The Minute Men of Baltimore, made a grand excursion to Easton, Talbot county, Md., on Thursday last, to meet with their Bell and Everett friends of that place, and participate in a barbecue and general political celebration. The demonstration was in every particular a complete success. The Club turned out ten companies for the occasion. All were uniformed with the distinguishing glances and caps, and bright torches, with tinkling bells.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times asserts that a plot to dissolve the Union, previous to the retirement of Mr. Buchanan, has been concocted in Washington, and that high government officials are connected with it. (2) The gentleman who revealed the plot is R. J. Lackey, esq., late of the Treasury Department. He is a Virginian by birth, and son-in-law of ex-Governor King, of Missouri.

The Richmond Enquirer, in noticing the discussion between Marmaduke Johnson (for Bell,) and James Lyons (for Breckinridge,) in that city, on Wednesday night, says:—"Mr. Johnson's intense Unionism, though emphatically applauded, was not more distinctly and positively approved, than was Mr. Lyons' hearty and ardent avowal of resistance to Lincoln's election."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has consented to make arrangements to run extra trains at half fare, and to return at 12 o'clock at night, for the accommodation of the delegations from Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, which desire to participate in the grand Union rally in Baltimore, on Thursday night.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"We have apprehended that the Secretary of War was tainted with Douglasism." When Col. Barbour spoke here in advocacy of Douglas, he referred to a conversation with Gov. Floyd, from which we inferred that his position as a Cabinet member was peculiarly trying."

Many years ago Edward Fisher predicted that the epitaph which in future ages would be inscribed upon our political tablet, would read as follows:—"Here lies a people, who in striving to give liberty to the negro, lost their own freedom."

In his speech at Huntsville, Alabama, Senator Wigfall, of Texas, an ardent supporter of Breckinridge, made the following startling declaration:—"I would see the Union rent into a thousand fragments before I would vote for John Bull."

PETITION.—The detection of a forgery by the paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, on Saturday, was a remarkable instance of the unconscious integrity which long has given to the check appeared to be drawn by a well-known house, and was upon the peculiar form of the blank used by that house. A teller's eye learns to connect the usual writing of every dealer with the blank commonly used by him—its shape, color, and even texture—so that the thing becomes a unity in his mind, or rather, to the perception. The smallest variation, therefore, makes a discord, and induces scrutiny. In this case, the clerk could not tell what it was that led him to examine the signature, which, although it proved it to be a forgery, was so closely imitated, that a careful comparison with the genuine hardly justified suspicion. But he remembered that, as he took the check in hand, the paper seemed rather stiffer than the commonly used by the firm. So slight are the clues, sometimes, that lead to the discovery of crime.—N. Y. World.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Virginia Agricultural Fair was again largely attended on Thursday. The Richmond Dispatch says:—"Among the horses that have taken premiums, we noticed J. Murry Garland's thoroughbred stallion Duncannon, \$100, and R. V. Gaines' Trojan, \$50. The premium of \$50 for the best thoroughbred mare, 4 years old and upwards, was divided between Wm. C. Scott's Pauline, and John M. Bots' Caroline. Of the roadsters, 4 years old and upwards, S. W. Ficklin's stallion Black Hawk took the first premium, and W. Ellis' Black Eagle, the second. The premium for the best roadster mare was awarded to John H. Timberlake, for Lady Kosuth; for the best saddle stallion, to Henry & Broughn, for Virginia, and the second premium to C. F. Berkeley, for Tom Telegraph. The exhibition of horses is the largest ever made in Virginia."

Among the premiums awarded we notice the following to exhibitors from this section of the State:—

Cattle Department.—J. H. Hunsberger, of Rockingham, and R. H. Dulany, of Loudoun, for Durham Bulls. R. H. Dulany, for Durham Cows.

Dean Bulls of Native Stock.—S. S. Bradford, of Culpeper, for Henry Clay; Dr. G. B. Dillard, of Spotsylvania, for Duke of Hanover.

Dean Cows and Heifers of Native Stock.—Dr. G. B. Dillard, of Spotsylvania, for Ma Liban.

Imported Horses.—J. T. Carson, of Orange.

Argyle Bulls of Native Stock.—Lewis Graves, of Orange.

Best Stallion 4 years old or over, \$50.—Abraham P. Rowe, Fredericksburg, for Champion. Best Fat Sheep—J. Hackett, of Louisa and P. B. Jones, of Orange.

Mules and Jacks.—To Nimrod Bramham, Albemarle.

Best Filly 1 year old and under 2, \$15, Maj. John Felt, Orange.

Best Filly under 1 year old, \$10, Dr. John R. Woods, Albemarle.

Best Colt 2 years old and under 2, \$30, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun.

Second best, \$15, J. H. Dillard.

Best entire Colt under 1 year old, \$10, S. W. Ficklin, Albemarle.

Sheep Department.—Premiums to S. S. Bradford, Culpeper; R. H. Dulany, Loudoun; T. L. Fant, Albemarle; J. R. Woods, Albemarle.

Domestic Manufactures.—Premiums to Messrs. L. Hunsberger, S. W. Ficklin, Albemarle; J. B. Beck & Co., Fredericksburg.

A fatal casualty happened on Wednesday evening, in Norfolk, Va., by the careless handling of a self-loading pistol. A son of Mr. Jesse T. Ewell, coachman, had the pistol, with which he and others had been playing, Mr. E. took the weapon, saying to his son that he would show him how to use it, then cocking it, without knowing that it was loaded, and his finger touching the trigger, it was discharged. Two balls took effect in the side of his little daughter Laura, one of them passing through the heart, and killing her almost instantly. She only had time to utter the words, "O, pa, you have killed me!" then fell in the agonies of death. The child was about eight years old, and at the time of the accident was sitting in the doorway, with an open book in her lap, studying her lesson for recitation at school next day. The shocking affair caused agony of mind bordering on derangement on the part of the unfortunate father, who, seizing a knife, instantly made a desperate attempt to take his own life, which he was, however, prevented by persons who happened to be near at the time.

The following officers of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, have been elected for the ensuing year:—President—John R. Edmunds, of Halifax. Vice Presidents—William Newton, of Westmoreland, as first Vice President; Edmund W. Hubbard, of Buckingham, as second Vice President; F. G. Ruffin, of Chesterfield, as third Vice President; Franklin Minor, of Albemarle, as fourth Vice President; Thomas L. Preston, of Smythe, as fifth Vice President; W. C. Knight, of Henrico, as sixth Vice President; R. H. Dulany, of Loudoun, as seventh Vice President; Richard Ivey, of Nottoway, as eighth Vice President. Members of the Executive Committee: Hugh M. Nelson, of Clarke; Wm. G. Crunk, of Richmond; Geo. W. Scott, of Charlottesville; John R. Gorman, of Henrico; Colin Stokes, of Loudoun; S. M. Reid, of Rockbridge; R. W. N. Sland, of Albemarle; Wm. Overton, of Louisa; Olin G. Clay, of Campbell; Benj. F. Dew, of King and Queen. Charles B. Williams, of Henrico, Secretary and Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Farmers' assembly on Thursday evening, the constitution of the Society was so amended as to abolish the Farmers' Assembly, and vest the legislative power of the Society in a mass meeting of the life members, and annual members who have received the subscription six months in advance of the meeting. A resolution was adopted providing for a fusion of the State and Central Societies, if practicable.

On Wednesday the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Virginia, assembled at Stafford, Va., and were also present from Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York. The Rev. Dr. Reily, of Frederick, Md., was among those present. On Thursday afternoon the Order held a procession, and were welcomed to the city by Mayor Lamb, in an appropriate address. Speeches followed from Rev. Dr. Reily and others.

The following officers of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance have been elected for the ensuing year:—G. W. P.—Dr. P. Front, of Richmond; G. W. A.—Alex. Alexander, of Rockbridge; G. S.—T. J. Evans, of Richmond; G. T.—J. W. Ferguson, of Richmond; G. C.—J. E. Butt, of Norfolk; S. G.—Rev. J. C. Fernald, of Lynchburg; J. C. Chap—Rev. Mr. Horne, of Portsmouth; editor of Virginia Contributor, J. R. Lovell, of Norfolk.

John Tucker, esq., will immediately commence the erection of a large and commodious Hotel in Lynchburg, in the vicinity of the Alexandria Bridge, designed for the accommodation of persons travelling on that and the Tennessee Roads, who, under a close schedule, will not have time to get up in the city to obtain their meals. Such building will be of great service to travellers from the Tennessee and Alexandria Roads, and will be very remunerative to its owner.

The Culpeper Observer says:—"We are glad to see that the Episcopal Church, in this place, is undergoing extensive repairs, by adding to the front as well as the rear of the building. We understand that a handsome steeple will also be put up, and the seats that are there now are to give way for better and more comfortable ones. When completed it will be one of the handsomest Churches in this section of the country."

The application for a new trial in the case of Edward R. Cooper, charged with assaulting his wife with a hatchet, has been rejected by the Supreme Court of Appeals at Richmond. Cooper, who is upwards of sixty years of age, has been taken to the Penitentiary, where he will remain for five years, according to the sentence, should he live that length of time.

While the baggage of Wymon, the Wizard, was in transitu from Lynchburg to Richmond, Va., the other day, the lock of his trunk was skillfully opened, and wearing apparel and other articles to the value of \$20 were taken therefrom.

Governor Letcher has refused to exercise executive clemency in behalf of Totty, sentenced by Judge Lyons, of Richmond, to be hanged on the 3d of November next.

Speculators on a "Panic."

The panic at the South continues to spread and to increase in proportion as the belief of the certainty of Lincoln's election gains ground. Political panic in the Southern States is producing a commercial panic, as political panics at the South for three or four years before 1857 produced that disastrous convulsion which swept over the whole country like a destructive whirlwind. The Southern banks are beginning to be affected, and if the worst fears of the South should be realized in the election of the black republican candidate for President of the Union, and the Southern leaders should proceed to carry out their threats in that contingency, how greatly will the commercial panic be aggravated. In the South there are some four hundred banks. If they should suspend specie payment, as it is probable they will under such circumstances, universal bankruptcy and convulsion must inevitably follow, and they will come to us in all their terrors, as they did in 1857.

Upon New York the blow would fall heavily. Already there is a premature suspension of the Southern stores in that political banner, the stock market. It may be said that it is only fancy stocks which are affected, and that State stocks and real estate will not be deteriorated in value. But it ought to be recollected that State stocks and real estate are the last to come down; but they, too, must, and the signal for their fall will be the breaking down of the banks at the South, which hang by a hair on the probable political events near at hand. If the Southern banks suspend payment, therefore the operations of commerce will be arrested, not only in the South, but at the North, which derives from the South the principal part of its trade. Instead of their present exchanges with the North, the Southern stores will send their products directly from their own ports to a foreign market, and receive money or foreign goods in return, and the effect on the North would be worse than if California were to sink into the Pacific Ocean. Upon the cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice of the Southern States, the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North depend. Divert these staples from the Northern States, and widespread ruin must ensue. Our merchants and manufacturers would either become bankrupt or sell off, and millions would be thrown out of employment, to starve or embark in crime. Many of them soon turn their attention to the goods and chattels of their wretched neighbors, having been taught by the leading republican journals the doctrine of the communists, that "all property is robbery."

Such is the commercial, manufacturing, monetary convulsion which threatens the country from political causes, and such the anarchy and pauperism, and mob rule, and plunder of all who have anything to lose, that may be expected to follow in the train of financial disaster, to say nothing of other calamities, at the bare contemplation of which humanity shudders.—N. Y. Herald.

A Rich Scene.

In the speech delivered by Judge Douglas at Milwaukee, we find the following account of the last interview between him and the President. It is decidedly rich.

"When I reached Washington, three days before the meeting of Congress, I went directly to the President and had a talk with him upon this subject, in which I informed him as a friend, not to send the Constitution into Congress for acceptance. I told him it was a violation of every pledge we had made to the people: a violation of the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and a violation of the principles of all parties in all Republican governments; because it was an attempt to force a Constitution on an unwilling people."

He begged me not to say anything upon the subject, until we should hear the news as to how the vote stood on the slavery clause. The vote, you remember, was to be taken on the 21st of December, three or four weeks subsequent to this Convention."

I told the President that if he would withhold his recommendation until the vote was taken on that clause, I would withhold my speech against the measure. He said that he must recommend it in his message; and I replied that, if he did, I would denounce it at the moment his message was read.—(Great applause. A voice—We like you for it.) At last the President became somewhat excited upon the subject. (Laughter.) And he said to me:—"Mr. Douglas, I desire you to remember that I have never yet differed from an administration of his own choice, without being crushed." ("Ah!" and laughter.) Then he added:—"Beware of the fate of Tailmadge and Rives." I arose and said:—"Mr. President, I wish you to remember that Gen. Jackson is dead, sir." (Tumultuous cheering.) From that day to this, he and I have been trying the question whether Gen. Jackson is dead. (Great laughter and applause.) And one thing is certain—the people of Illinois decided in 1858, that James Buchanan was not General Jackson."

EXTRAORDINARY FISH.—A writer in the New York Tribune, giving an account of a voyage from Portland to Mount Desert, remarks that a party sailed into a harbor in Penobscot Bay, where the fishing fleet were, he says, catching, and killing, and were, just as it was growing dark, an extraordinary specimen of the Assyrion called to his side. He had caught what we at first glance supposed to be a conger eel; but on looking closely it proved to be a fish of the sculpin family, and of an entirely new and strange species. It was so queer and savage looking that none of us ventured to touch it or take it from the hook. We inspected and measured it while the Assyrion held it at arm's length, and, after we had satisfied our curiosity, the Professor brought out a bag of alcohol, over which he held it, and cutting the fish line let it drop into the preserving fluid. Its body was shaped like that of a eel, but its head was square and blunt, with an almost human face. It had a steady stony expression in